

SAMPSON WILL BE OUTRANKED

Howison Will Command Fleet to Receive Dewey.

SCHLEY TO BE PLAIN CITIZEN

Department Officials Worried Over The Affairs—Fleets Has Left the Barbadoes.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—A dispatch to the Times from Washington says: A dispatch received at the navy department from Rear-Admiral Howison is worrying officials there. Admiral Howison, entirely unconscious of the consternation his news will carry to those who have been asserting that he will not get to New York until after the reception to Admiral Dewey, announces in this message that he has left Barbadoes on the Chicago for New York. This is the last thing that the friends of Admiral Sampson wanted.

Everything has been arranged to have Sampson in his capacity as the hero and victor of Santiago, greet his brother hero of Manila, Admiral Schley will be in New York at that time, but in no official capacity. He will be there simply because as an American citizen, he has an inalienable right to stand on the sidewalk and see Dewey go by. Nothing had occurred to mar the spectacle of one hero greeting another and welcoming him home until this disquieting news was received from Howison.

Howison is Sampson's senior and if he gets there before the celebration he will outrank that officer and take command. The naval regulations require it. Howison is simply an old friend of Dewey and would like to be on hand when his friend has his triumph. The navy department officials have pointed out whenever this danger was suggested, to Howison's itinerary, which calls for his arrival on October 5, and have confidently proclaimed he will not get there before then, notwithstanding the fact that Howison has been ahead of his schedule right along.

They are now busily engaged in figuring out that he cannot get to Tompkinsville in less than eight days, but others think he can do it easily in seven.

MUTINY ON HIGH SEAS.

Jabez Howes Arrives at New York With Four Men in Irons.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—The American ship Jabez Howes has arrived in port from Baltimore with four of the crew in irons and the police flags flying in the main rigging. The officers and men have been at odds ever since the ship left the East and in consequence there are charges and counter-charges. The men say that as soon as they are paid off they will have Captain Clapp and Mate Rogers arrested for "beating and wounding on the high seas." The mate retorts by saying that the men are incompetent and insubordinate.

Several times they nearly mutinied and last Tuesday they would have done so had he not placed the ring-leaders in irons. Mate Rogers gave an order and Emil Dorst, one of the crew, refused to obey it. The order was repeated and Dorst made a rush at the mate. A fight ensued and Sam Peoples, James Kelly and Hern Lita went to Dorst's assistance. For a few moments it looked as though there was going to be a mutiny, but Captain Clapp and the other officers armed with pistols soon quelled the disturbance, and Dorst, Peoples, Kelly and Lita were placed in irons.

They will be turned over to the United States marshal and charged with mutiny.

SOLDIERS WANTED MONEY.

Engaged a Filipino to Sell a Captured Gun at Government Figures.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Word reaches the war department showing that General Otis has sought to imitate the policy employed in Cuba of buying Filipino arms and that his effort has been unsuccessful. The natives were given to understand that upon the surrendering of a gun, the military authorities would pay the person surrendering it \$40 and guarantee him immunity from arrest for previous armed opposition to the United States and protection for the future.

Notwithstanding this tempting offer, not one bona fide surrender of a gun is reported. One native, it is said, appeared with a gun in his hand and the military officers began congratulating themselves that the end was in sight and that when the rest of Aguinaldo's troops learned of the good treatment given this man, they would follow his example. A requisition was made on the treasury for \$40, but before the money was received investigation uncovered the fact that the native was acting as an agent for an American soldier, who had captured the gun in action and wanted to dispose of it at government figures to the military authorities.

SIXTEEN CHURCHES USED.

Otis Tells Department of Military Occupation of Church Property.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The war department has received the following cablegram from General Otis regarding the military use of the church property in the Philippines:

"Referring to your cablegram of September 18, 16 churches in different localities have been occupied by the United States troops. Four were only partially occupied, and religious services not interfered with; also three convents were occupied. These three and 10 of the 16 churches were formerly occupied by the insurgents. Church property is respected and protected by our troops."

PRESIDENT DAIZ VISIT.

Will Be the Guest of the Nation During His Stay in This Country.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—In connection with President Daiz' visit to Chicago it is expected that President McKinley will meet the Mexican president at Chicago and invite him to Washington as his guest and the guest of the nation.

ZOLA ON DREYFUS TRIAL.

Writes a Letter of Condolence to Madame Dreyfus.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—The Journal and Advertiser prints a dispatch from Paris giving the full text of Emile Zola's letter to Mme. Dreyfus as follows:

"Dear Madame: Your husband and those who defended him have been exposed to the vilest insults, and even to bodily injury. For my part, there are organs belonging to the gutter press and men so tainted with moral dirt that I have struck them from my life, from my memory. For me they are no more. I have driven them completely from my thoughts as if I had never swallowed them. It is such forgetfulness of atrocious insults that I recommend to the innocent man who has suffered the wrongs. He is so much apart, so far above them all that they should be able to reach him. May he come to life again, under your care, and under the clear sunshine of universal sympathy shown for him. Peace be to the martyr who has such need of repose, and around him now in retreat may there be nothing but love and caresses. As for us, Madame, we shall continue to fight. We shall tomorrow go on with the struggle for justice just as sternly as we pursued it yesterday. We shall exact rehabilitation of the innocent less for the sake of him, who has already so much glory, than for France, which would assuredly be killed by this excess of infamy. Our task will be the regeneration of France in the eyes of the universe, which will take place when the infamous judgment has been quashed. A great country cannot live without justice, and ours will remain in mourning just as long as the stain of insult is leveled at the highest jurisdiction and the violation of the most primitive rights shall remain.

"The social fabric crumbles when the guarantee of law no longer exists, and there is in this violation of right such an element of insolence and bravado so impudent that we cannot ignore it. We cannot bury a body secretly without showing our shame to our neighbors. The whole world has seen and heard, and it is before the whole world that reparation should take place. To desire a France without honor is criminal. Without doubt foreigners will come to our exhibition. They will overflow Paris, just as numbers are attracted to a fair by the sound of music, and flare of lamps; but should that satisfy our pride, should we not value esteem as highly as the money of the outside world? We shall exhibit our science, our art, and our industry. Should we dare to exhibit our justice, one can imagine Devil's island reclaimed and exhibited. For me the shame of it is intolerable. I do not understand how the exhibition can be opened until France takes her rank again among the nations. When honor has been restored formally to the condemned man honor will be restored to France, not before.

"Allow me to say in conclusion, Madame, that you may depend on those who have restored to your husband his freedom, to restore to him his honor. Not one of us will give up the fight. We know well that we fight for justice and for our country. The splendid brother of the condemned man will again set the example of courage, wisdom and justice. We have not been able all at once to restore your husband to you freed from lying accusations. We ask yet a little patience, trusting that your children will not be much older before their name shall be legally purged of all blemish. Poor children, I see them again in the arms of their father. I know with what jealous care, by what miracle of delicacy you have kept them in complete ignorance. They believed their father away on a journey and when they became inquisitive at his long absence what could you tell them when his innocence was yet only believed in by one or two, your heart must have broken. But in these last few weeks, when his innocence was palpable to all, I could have wished that you had taken your two children by the hand and con-

ducted them to the prison in Rennes that they might have held forever in their minds the picture of their father's heroism. You could have told them all that he had unjustly suffered, what moral grandeur was his; with what tenderness they should love him in order to make him forget iniquitous men with their little souls. They would have benefited by this demonstration of manly virtue, it is not now too late. Some evening under the lamp and in the peace of family, the father can take them upon his knees and tell them the tragic history. It is necessary that they should know in order that they may respect and adore him as he deserves. When he had spoken they will know that there is not in the world a greater hero-martyr, whose suffering has so profoundly touched men's hearts. They will be proud of him and will bear his name with glory as the name of a very brave man, who has borne himself sublimely under the most frightful sufferings which fraud and cowardice could inflict.

"The day will come when the son and daughter, not of the condemned man, but of his persecutors, will have cause to blush. Accept, Madame, my profoundest respect.

EMILE ZOLA."

WANTS DREYFUS TO LECTURE.

Liberal Offer From a Vancouver, B. C., Theater Owner.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 22.—A Toronto capitalist and W. H. Chapman, one of the proprietors of the Savoy theater in this city, are trying to engage Dreyfus to lecture in Europe and America for \$1000 a day. Chapman today cabled Dreyfus as follows:

"I respectfully offer you one hundred pounds per day and expenses for one year, lecture in Europe and America. Bonds to your satisfaction given."

JOINS HER HUSBAND.

CARPENTERAR, France, Sept. 22.—Madame Dreyfus arrived here last evening.

MOHLER'S THREAT.

He Predicts That the Astoria Road Will be in a Receiver's Hands in Ninety Days.

A well-known Astorian is authority for the statement that President Mohler is telling Portland people he has Hammond over a barrel and intends to put the A. & C. road in the hands of a receiver within the next 90 days. That a good deal of speculation is being indulged in concerning the fight is evidenced by the following purported interview in last night's Telegram:

"The rate war on between the O. R. & N. company and the Astoria railroad must be interesting to a man who has been back of the curtain, said a gentleman yesterday.

"I am only guessing," he went on, "but the recent fight means a good deal more than one would think at first. The fight was ordered from New York, before it was announced that the O. R. & N. would pass into the hands of the Union Pacific.

"If I owned the Union Pacific, the Short Line and the O. R. & N., and had in mind a grand transcontinental line, in that connection, I would surely want a railroad outlet to the sea from Portland. I would know of no better way than to go to work and put the only road of that nature into the hands of a receiver, and then buy it up.

"Yes, I guess that is what is being tried now. Whether it will work or not depends on what the other roads have to say. If the Southern Pacific or Northern Pacific should be back of the Astoria road, then the scheme would never work. If it stands alone, there might be a chance. The probabilities are that the Astoria road does not stand alone, but it would seem that the Union Pacific people ought to know.

"As I said, I am only guessing, but doesn't it seem that good business men would not go into a rate war just for fun? They certainly ought to know that a bluff game doesn't amount to much. This is why I think there is a big scheme back of this little row."

W. G. Prescott, the well-known timber cruiser, was in the city yesterday. Mr. Prescott has been cruising timber in Pacific county, Washington, for the past six weeks and returned to Astoria yesterday after having completed his work. He would not state by whom he was employed. He said, however, that there was much opposition between eastern lumber dealers in bidding for the purchase of timber land tributary to the mouth of the Columbia. In speaking of Pacific county Mr. Prescott said that timber claims in the Nehalem country averaged much higher than those in Pacific county. The timber in Washington, though, seems to be more in demand, as the topography of Pacific and other counties bordering on the Columbia renders it less expensive to get the logs to tide water. As a result about all the best timber lands in this section of Washington are now in the hands of eastern capitalists. The Nehalem country is now beginning to receive more attention from lumbermen and it is probable that some big deals in that locality will be consummated in course of a month. The brisk demand has raised the price and average claims are selling from \$300 to \$1,500. There are several townships of fine timber yet un sold in the Nehalem country and negotiations are said to be pending for their purchase. There are several buyers in the market and the prices offered are far ahead



INSOMNIA ACUTE INFLAMMATION OF THE NERVES. THEY ARE OVERSTRAINED NEAR TO BREAKING AND CANNOT BE NOURISHED BY THE IMPOVERISHED SYSTEM. SLEEPLESS, WASTING NIGHTS LEAVE YOU HAGGARD AND WORN. A DEADLY OPPRESSION SETTLES ON MIND AND BODY; MADNESS FOLLOWS. NERVE FIBRE MUST BE MADE, NERVE FORCE REGAINED, THEN THE BLOOD WILL NOURISH AND MIND AND BODY RECOVER.

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The World's remedy for disease. Makes Nerve fibre, nerve force; keeps the organs of the body in healthy action. The blood is made clean, rich and in full quantity. Muscles and tissues are nourished, invigorated, and the body is healthy.

Rev. T. F. Stauffer, Lincoln, Neb., writes: "For nearly a year past I have felt myself running down. My nervous system was gradually growing worse; I was troubled a good deal with insomnia. I felt that something must be done, and concluded to use Paine's Celery Compound. After the first few days' use I began to improve, now I feel, like myself once more. I can sleep well, my nervous system is rapidly improving, and I believe a radical cure is being effected. Paine's Celery Compound is a splendid remedy, and I can conscientiously commend it to the suffering in like cases."

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of those of former years. Mr. Prescott will leave for Clifton today on his way to Nehalem. He would not state what part of the country he has been engaged to cruise.

The disappearance of Paddy Lynch from Seattle, where he had gone some time ago to engage men for the British ship Muskoka, has been cleared up. John J. Kenney, of this city, with whom Lynch is associated in the sailor boarding house business, has received a dispatch from the missing man, dated San Francisco. Lynch states in the message that he was shanghaied from Seattle along with five others. He did not give the name of the vessel but it is supposed to be either the Rufus E. Wood or the John C. Potter. Both are American vessels and sailed from Seattle on the same day. Lynch explains in the message that he and his five companions escaped in a small boat after the vessel was towed to sea, and were picked up by a passing steamer and taken to San Francisco. Mr. Kenney yesterday telegraphed the necessary fare for the five men and they are expected to arrive on the A. & C. express tonight. Lynch is considered lucky in getting out of Seattle alive. It was believed by many river men that he had been murdered by the sailor boarding house runners in Seattle and his body sunk to the bottom of Puget sound. Those who are acquainted with the sailor boarding house business in Seattle say the runners there are desperate characters. They are upheld by Seattle's best business people and the town authorities. Cases of shanghaiing and murder are of common oc-

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